

**House Resolution**

**No. 48**

**Introduced by Assembly Member Holden**

*(Coauthors: Assembly Members Achadjian, Alejo, Allen, Ammiano, Atkins, Bigelow, Bloom, Bocanegra, Bonilla, Bonta, Bradford, Brown, Buchanan, Ian Calderon, Campos, Chau, Chávez, Chesbro, Conway, Cooley, Dababneh, Dahle, Daly, Dickinson, Eggman, Fong, Fox, Frazier, Beth Gaines, Garcia, Gatto, Gomez, Gonzalez, Gordon, Gorell, Grove, Hagman, Hall, Harkey, Roger Hernández, Jones, Jones-Sawyer, Levine, Linder, Logue, Lowenthal, Maienschein, Mansoor, Medina, Melendez, Mullin, Muratsuchi, Nazarian, Nestande, Pan, Perea, John A. Pérez, V. Manuel Pérez, Quirk, Quirk-Silva, Rendon, Ridley-Thomas, Rodriguez, Salas, Stone, Ting, Wagner, Waldron, Wieckowski, Wilk, Williams, and Yamada)*

June 19, 2014

House Resolution No. 48—Relative to the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

- 1 WHEREAS, On August 28, 1963, more than 200,000 people
- 2 participated in the March on Washington, D.C., to demonstrate
- 3 their support of civil rights for African-American citizens, and the
- 4 mass demonstration, as well as the violent attacks on peaceful
- 5 demonstrators in Birmingham, Alabama, in the spring of 1963,
- 6 galvanized support for national legislation against segregation,
- 7 causing a cataclysmic change in the political and social order in
- 8 America; and
- 9 WHEREAS, On July 2, 1964, President Lyndon Baines Johnson
- 10 signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 into law, legislation proposed

1 by President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and the most sweeping civil  
2 rights legislation since Reconstruction; and

3 WHEREAS, Upon the signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,  
4 President Johnson addressed the American public on July 2, 1964,  
5 stating that the newly passed act “does not restrict the freedom of  
6 any American, so long as he respects the rights of others. It does  
7 not give special treatment to any citizen. ...It does say that there  
8 are those who are equal before God shall now also be equal in the  
9 polling booths, in the classrooms, in the factories, and in hotels,  
10 restaurants, movie theaters, and other places that provide service  
11 to the public. ...This Civil Rights Act is a challenge to all of us to  
12 go to work in our communities and our States, in our homes and  
13 in our hearts, to eliminate the last vestiges of injustice in our  
14 beloved country”; and

15 WHEREAS, The Civil Rights Act of 1964 subsequently has  
16 been amended by the Congress of the United States to extend the  
17 protections of the law to disabled Americans, the elderly, and  
18 women in collegiate athletics programs; and

19 WHEREAS, In 2014, the nation will commemorate the 50th  
20 anniversary of the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964, which bans  
21 segregation on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, or national  
22 origin at all places of public accommodation and prohibits  
23 discrimination by employers and labor unions and the use of federal  
24 funds for any discriminatory program; and

25 WHEREAS, The Civil Rights Act of 1964 ended legal  
26 segregation, and it is fitting and appropriate that the enactment of  
27 this historic legislation be commemorated in the State of California;  
28 now, therefore, be it

29 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the  
30 50th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 hereby be  
31 commemorated and the citizens of the state be encouraged to  
32 observe this important occasion in the history of the nation; and  
33 be it further

34 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies  
35 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.